Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1803. [No. 906.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 7.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets,

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Nov. 7.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,

And are now opening, and will be ready for sale in a few days,

Their Fall supply of Goods:

Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coatings, fearnoughts, duffile blankets, point and rose do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thicks, cadders, kerseymeres, swansdowns, velvets, corduroys and thicksetts, Scotch carpeting, Brussels do. stuffs and corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens, seine and sewing twine, threads and sewing silks.

And have on Hand,

70 hhds. Sugar,
4 do. Jamaica Rum,
12000 lbs. Green Coffee,
2000 bushels salt. Oct. 26. d

To Merchants.

I WILL RENT for one year, or during my life, a HOUSE and LOT in the town of Stevensburg; there is a store room in the house well fitted for the reception of goods, a counting room adjoining the store, a large dining room and chamber, with two fire places below stairs, four lodging rooms, with two fire places and a passage above stairs, a large garret, and two large, dry cellars; a granary, kitchen, smoke house, stable, and a handsome palling garden. I have likewise, two lots well enclosed in the said town, and some vacant lots which I will rent with or separate from the above described lot. The stand for business is inferior to none in this place; the situation is high and remarkably healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the adjacent country and an extensive view of the Mountains.

ELIZABETH TALLIAFERRO.

Stevensburg, Culpepper County,
October 24. d3w

DANCING.

M. GENERES respectfully returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, who have already favoured him with their patronage: he has the honor to inform them and the public in general, that he will open his

DANCING SCHOOL

at Mr. Overall's, King street. Days of Tuition, *Wednesday, Friday* and *Saturday*: from three o'clock in the afternoon until five, for young ladies; from five till seven for boys, and from 7 to 9 for grown gentlemen. M. G. will teach in the most fashionable style. The parents who will trust their children to his care, may rest assured that the greatest attention shall be paid to their deportment. The ladies who wish to take private lessons shall be punctually attended.

Nov. 7 eo3t

JUST ARRIVED,

From St. Petersburg, (Russia,)

The Ship Hunter, Capt. M'Knight:

Has on board, and will be landed and exposed for sale in a few days,

The following Cargo:

Bar Iron, (old Sable) assorted,
First quality clean Hemp,
Do. Sail Duck,
Do. Ravens do.
White and Brown Sheetings,
Broad and narrow Diapers,
Drillings, &c. &c. Apply to

R. T. Hooe and Co.
J. and T. Vowell,
Lawrason and Smoot.

N. B.—*The Ship Hunter* is intended as a constant trader to Russia, and may be looked for early next fall, with a more general assortment of Russia Goods.

Lawrason and Smoot.

Oct. 6. d

TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street, near the corner of Prince street, a handsome assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens'

SHOES.

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and without heels.
Spangled kid, with and without heels.
Misses Morocco and leather.
Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a number of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.

Great attention will be paid to those who will please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29. d3m

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received per the Ann and the United States, from Liverpool, and the Atalanta from London, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which he is now opening and offers for sale on the usual terms. He has also received a quantity of

Highly finished GUNS,

amongst which are a few ducking pieces. Also, English Gunpowder in qr. casks, and shot in bags.

Oct. 25. d3w taw 2w

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,

suitable to the season.

Oct. 17.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30. d

Merchant's Attend!!

THE subscriber will sell, on low terms and easy payment, a LOT of GROUND in the town of Port Tobacco, on which there are a small dwelling house and kitchen, a large two story store house and convenient granary and stable in one of the best stands for the retail wet and dry good business. If not sold by the 12th of November next, it will be exposed to public sale on that day. Mr. John E. Ford will contract for and shew the premises, on application, at any time previous to the day of sale. An indisputable title will be made by

John M'Clenachan.

☞ *The above property was advertised for sale on the 12th of the present month, but has been necessarily postponed.*

October 22. dts.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Schooner

GEN. PINCKNEY,

a fine new vessel, built on this river, of about 320 barrels, well found, and in complete order to proceed immediately to sea. Apply to

Robt. T. Hooe and Co.

Nov. 4. d

FOR SALE,

The Schooner COLLUMBIA,

NOW lying at M'Clean's Wharf, carries about 750 barrels. She is a good staunch vessel, and well found. If she is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Boston.—Apply to Joseph Dean, or the Captain on board.

GILBERT HOWLAND.

Nov. 5. d3t

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner

SEA FLOWER,

ELVY DOUGHTY,
Master;

burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the upper side of Prince street wharf.—Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Who has for sale,

Coffee in bags entitled to a drawback

Oct. 20. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

Fair American,

Capt. STOVER,

about two years old, burthen 217 tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board said vessel,

160 tons Plaister of Paris.

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

Diana, a good tight vessel,

carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels flour.

ALSO,

The Schooner Eleanor,

burthen Five Hundred barrels. Both vessels are lying at our wharf, and will be sold on low terms.

We have received by the sloop Diana,

60 hhds. Guadaloupe clayed Sugars, of good quality,

And have on hand,

Jamaica Spirits,
Windward Rum,
Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,
Pork, Wiskey, &c. &c. all which will be sold at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8 d

For New-York,

The fast sailing

Schooner Friendship,

JOHN QUANDRILL, master.

For Freight or Passage,

apply to the master on board, lying at Merchant's wharf, or to

Philip Care, Union Street.

Who has for sale,

100 casks single and FF Powder,
50 kegs first quality Ground Ginger,
100 bls. do. Shad,
40 bls. do. Herrings,
3000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, and

Best superfine Flour for family use.

Oct. 18 d

For Falmouth and a Market.

The new Ship ANN,

Capt. Bradford,

A few hhds. of Tobacco will be taken on FREIGHT, to the address of *T. Middleton & Co. London*, if immediate application is made to the subscribers, who will make the usual advances on it.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Who have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

Sept. 30. d

NOTICE.

THE partnership of NICHOLSON & KILTON being dissolved by the decease of the latter, those who are indebted to them are requested to make payment to the subscriber, to whom also claimants will apply for settlement.

Henry Nicholson.

Nov. 4. 3t

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship CATO,

ELEAZER FREEMAN
Master;

burthen 450 hhds. Tobacco, a strong, staunch vessel. Apply to

Lawrason and Smoot,
Robert Young,
William Yeaton.

Oct. 6. d

Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Ship HERO,

burthen 200 tons or thereabouts, said ship will carry 300 hhds. or 2000 bls.

Has on board for sale,

20 pipes HOLLAND GIN.

For terms apply to the Master on board.

Thomas Cole.

Oct. 17. d

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE—The Office of the Marine Insurance Company will be returned to its usual place on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

By Order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Oct. 25. d

FOR SALE,

SIX IMPROVED FARMS,

LYING in the county of Fairfax, on Sugar Land Run, 18 miles from Alexandria, and 19 from the City of Washington, containing about 300 acres each; the improvements are a tolerable good Farm House, Stables and sundry other out houses; Apple and Peach Orchards of the best Fruit; each abounding with Springs of excellent Water, and plenty of fine Timber; they lie generally level, and are capable of high improvement, being of that kind of soil most adapted to the Plaister of Paris. On one of the Farms there are 90 acres fallow sowed with wheat, and plaistered, the other five are rented to tenants at will. These lands are considered the most healthy on this side of the ridge; they will be sold reasonable purchase money. Any person who would purchase the entire tract may have a great bargain. Their contiguity to three flourishing towns must in a little time enhance their value greatly. The title is unquestionable, as may be seen by conveyances made to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. Information as to situation quality, &c. may be had from Colonel James Coleman, or Dr. Richard Coleman, living adjoining. I also wish to sell about 200 acres of land, about three miles from town; it may be had in lots of 25 acres; lies remarkable high, and healthy; has a sufficiency of Wood to each lot, and will suit well for Country seats for gentlemen in town to remove to in the Summer months, and be sufficiently near to do their business in town. Several lots may be so laid off as to have a full and commanding view of the City, George town and Alexandria. For further information apply to the subscriber, living adjoining the town of Alexandria.

B. DADE.

N. B. I have for sale about 400 barrels Indian Corn, which will be delivered on board of boats at my Island, 4 miles above the Falls, at any time between this and Christmas, at 2 dollars per barrel.

B. D.

Lochabour, Oct. 31. eo6t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Sunday evening the 23d ult. from my house, near town, a Negro man slave, called THORNTON, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thin make down cast look.

He wore at the time a broadcloth coat, and other decent apparel. He may however alter his dress, from clothes in his possession.

If taken in Alexandria, Geo. Town or Washington, five dollars will be given, if at a greater distance and not over 30 miles, ten dollars, if farther off twenty dollars and reasonable expences for delivering him here.

WM. HODGSON.

Nov. 1. d

The Subscribers

BEING anxious to decline the Mercantile Business, will dispose of their

Stock on Hand,

upon advantageous terms, to any person wishing to purchase, who will secure the payments in a satisfactory manner.

Thos. L. Washington & Co.

N. B. All those indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment, as it is their wish to close the business of the concern with as little delay as possible.

Oct. 5. eo

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

NEAR FERRY

To the City of Washington is now furnished with a double set of hands and boats, for the accommodation of the public during the RACES. The greatest exertion will be used for the dispatch of those who may favour the subscribers with their custom.

Philip Alexander,
Eliza. Washington.

Nov. 4. d8t

☞ The subscribers to the COFFEE HOUSE are requested to meet on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Committee to regulate the same for the ensuing year.

John Gadsby.

Nov. 8. d5t

NOTICE.

I WILL dispose of the whole of my Stock of

DRY GOODS

At present upon hand, at cost and charges, upon a liberal credit, where punctuality in payment may be relied upon. JAMES WILSON.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the Subscriber, are informed, if more convenient, to make payment in Fredericksburg, than in Alexandria, will please to do so, to Messrs. Robert Coopar and Co. Merchants there; and those whose accounts have been long standing, immediate payment will be expected.

JAMES WILSON.

Oct. 28. d1m

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals, their assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which are now opening at their Warehouse the upper end of Fairfax street.

Oct. 26. d3m

JUST IMPORTED

From London, and for sale at the subscriber's warehouse, on King street,

800 pieces well chosen printed Calicoes and Chintzes,

which they are enabled to offer unusually low for

Also—Cambrick Muslins, fashionable ribbands and silk shawls.

Richd. Veitch and Co.

Oct. 31. d3w

JAMES S. SCOTT

TAILOR,

Has received his FALL assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, by the yard, or make up, on the shortest notice to suit the taste of any:

Amongst which are the following;

SUPERFINE black, blue, drab, claret, cinnamon, bottle green, different shades; light, dark, and Oxford mixtures; also, one piece superfine milled French blue, suitable for cloaks; cassimeres, velvets, velvereens and cords all colors; fancy swandowns, Russian ditto, silk moleskin & velvet;—with a number of different coloured coatings and napt frizes, some of which are milled;—flannels, twilled and plain, fashionable and plain buttons, &c. &c.

☞ *Four good Journeymen wanted immediately.*

October 27. d

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virgina, for a law to establish a town at the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince William, under certain regulations.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 5, 1803. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Sunday morning, the 30th ult. from the Printing Office of the Apollo, an apprentice boy, about 16 years old, but rather small of his age: his eyes are dark, and his skin of a pale and sallow appearance—his mouth wide and his nose small. I do hereby forewarn all printers and other persons from harboring, employing, or giving him any kind of support, or they will be subjected to the penalty which the law directs. He has taken with him a Gold French Watch, the case of which is set around with pearl, near the edge of the glass; two of the pearls have fallen out—makers' names (Argand and Solomon) marked on the face. This apprentice's name is JOHN ROSS, but being an artful boy, it is likely he will assume some other. Whoever apprehends and secures said boy, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

James Walker.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, November 2. } N7 d3t

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 4.

DEBATE on the LOUISIANA TREATY.

The House went into Committee of the whole.

Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the resolutions for carrying the Treaty into effect.

Mr. Gaylord Griswold said he had hoped that some gentleman in favour of the resolution under consideration would have risen to assign his reasons in favour of it. But no gentleman friendly to its adoption having risen, and feeling himself embarrassed, he would take the liberty of suggesting his doubts as to the propriety of the resolution. He hoped the committee would have the candour to believe, that in stating those doubts which hung upon his mind, his object was not to delay the progress of the measures contemplated, but to gain information.

In reflecting for the short time, during which the subject had been before him, he had not been able to pursue it in all its bearings, nor to solve all the difficulties it presented. He had first asked himself where was to be found the constitutional power of the government to incorporate the territory, with the inhabitants thereof, in the Union of the United States, with the privileges of citizens of the United States; Is there any such power? And if there is, where is it lodged? In giving his opinion on the constitutional right of making treaties, he would say that it was vested in the President and Senate, and that a treaty made by them on a subject constitutionally in their treaty making power was valid, without the assent of this House. This house had to be sure the physical power of refusing the necessary means to carry treaties into effect; but this power was essentially different from that conferred by the constitution. But if the treaty making power should be exceeded, if it should be undertaken to make it operate upon subjects not constitutionally vested, he had a right to say that it was his duty not to carry it into effect. Even should its provisions be highly beneficial, it was not less their constitutional duty to resist it. He would not undertake to say that his mind was perfectly fixed, but he entertained doubts, se- would candidly give them answers.

He found in the 3d article of the treaty that "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess." Here then is a compact between the French government and that of the United States to admit to citizenship persons out of the jurisdiction of the United States as it now is, and to admit territory out of the United States to be incorporatsd into the union. He did not in the constitution find such a power vested in the President and Senate. If such a power be not expressly vested, it must be reserved to the people. It was not consistent with the spirit of the constitution that territory other than that attached to the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution should be admitted; because at that time the persons who formed the constitution of the United States had a particular respect to the then subsisting territory, they carried their ideas to the time when there might be an extended population; but they did not carry them forward to the time when an addition might be made to the union of a territory equal to the whole United States, which additional territory might overbalance the existing territory, and thereby the rights of the now citizens of the United States, be swallowed up and lost. Such a measure could not be consistent either with the spirit or the genius of the government.

For these reasons Mr. Griswold was of opinion that no such power was delegated to any department of the government; but if such power was delegated to any department, it must, in his opinion, be to the legislature, as he should afterwards notice. It was not consistent with the spirit of a republican government that its territory should be exceedingly large; for as you extend your limits, you increase the difficulties arising from a want of that similarity of customs, habits and manners so essential for its support. It was certainly difficult to draw the precise line; but there was notwithstanding, one beyond which we should not go.

But if the right of extending our territory be given by the constitution, its exercise is vested in the legislative branches of the government. In the 3d section of the fourth article of the constitution it is said, "New States may be admitted by *the Congress* into this union." Congress may admit new states, but, according to my construction of this article, are confined to the territory belonging to the United States at the formation of the constitution, to the territory then within the United States. Existing territory not within the limits of any particular states, may be incorporated in this union. He contended, therefore, that the power to incorporate new territory did not exist; and that, if it did exist, it belonged to the legislature and not the executive, to incorporate it in the union. If this were the case, it was the duty of the House to resist the usurped power exercised by the executive.

There was another ground as to the constitutionality of the treaty; at least one which excited doubts in his mind, which he hoped gentlemen would take up and remove. In the 7th article of the treaty are these words:

"As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territories, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandize, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States."

This article gives to ships of France and Spain the same right of entering the ports of the ceded territory with our own vessels; and it precludes the ships of all other nations from the same right. Now if, as gentlemen contend the new ceded territory with the inhabitants should become incorporated with the United States, there will be ports of entry in the United States into which French and Spanish vessels may enter on terms different from those on which they may enter other ports of the United States. The inference was that here was a favor granted to the port of New-Orleans over other ports. This was against an important principle of the constitution. For in the ninth section of the first article, we find "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." This treaty then becomes a law of the land—It has made a commercial regulation. It gives to the ports of the ceded territory a preference to any other ports. Because the produce of France and Spain can be carried cheaper to their ports than to any other. If the principle contended for by gentlemen in favour of the Treaty is admitted, I think I see a fatal blow proposed against the constitution of the United States, by destroying the reciprocity of interest that unites at present the different members of the union. Perhaps I see wrong.

Mr. Randolph rose for the purpose of satisfying, so far as was in his power, the doubts expressed by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. G. Griswold.) He had listened with great pleasure to the candid exposition which the gentleman had given of his objections, and from the temper which he had manifested, Mr. R. relied on being able to satisfy some of his scruples on this subject. The objections which have been urged to the motion before the committee, resolved themselves into arguments against the constitutionality, and arguments against the expediency of the treaty proposed to be carried into effect. As it would be needless to repel objections of this last kind, unless those of the first description could be satisfactorily answered, he should first reply to the observations which had been made on the constitutional doctrine.

He understood the gentleman from New York as denying that there existed in the United States, as such, a capacity to acquire territory:—that by the constitution they were restricted to the limits which existed at the time of its adoption. If this position be correct, it undeniably follows that those limits must have been accurately defined and generally known, at the time when the government took effect. Either they have been particularly described in the constitutional compact, or are referred to as settled beyond dispute, and universally acknowledged. But this was not the fact, in either case. The constitution not only did not describe any particular boundary, beyond which the United States could not extend; but our boundary was unsettled on our north eastern, southern and north western frontier, at the time of its adoption. But perhaps we shall be told, that, although our limits were in dispute with our English and Spanish neighbours, still there were certain boundaries, specified in the treaty of Paris, of 1783, which were the actual boundaries of the United States. It was, however, a well attested fact, one of which we possessed official information from the executive, that the limits assigned us, by that treaty were incapable of being established. A line running west from the lake of the woods not touching the Mississippi at all; it followed that the United States were without limits, beyond the source of the Mississippi. It will not be denied that among the powers which the government possesses under the constitution, there exists that of settling disputes concerning our limits with the neighboring nations. This power was not only necessary in relation to the disputed boundaries on the side of Canada and Florida, but was indispensible to a government over a country of indefinite extent. The existence of this power will not be denied: it has been exercised in ascertaining our north eastern and southern frontier, and it involves in it the power of extending the limits of the confederacy.

Let us suppose that the commissioners under the treaty of London, had determined the river St. John, or St. Laurence, to be the *true* St. Croix. Would not that part of the province of New Brunswick, or Quebec, which lies on this side of those rivers, at this time have been a part of the United States? Suppose the northern boundary of Florida had been fixed, under the treaty of San Lorenzo, to extend from the Atlantic ocean to the Gulf, would not all the country north of this line and east of the Mississippi, (part of the very country conveyed by the treaty lately negociated, and which gentlemen conceive we could not constitutionally hold;) would not that country at this time, compose a part of the United States? That the constitution should tie us down to particular limits, without expressing those limits—that we should be restrained to the then boundaries of the United States, when it is proof to the committee that no such bounds existed, or do not exist, was altogether incomprehensible and inadmissible. Far if the constitution meant the practical limits of the United States, the extent of country which we then *possessed*, our recent acquisitions on the side of Canada and the Natchez, could not be defended. But, sir, said Mr. R. my position is not only maintainable by the reason of the constitution, but by the practice under it. Congress have expressed, in their own acts, a solemn recognition of the principle, that the United States, in their federative capacity, may acquire, and have acquired, territory.

It will be recollected, that adverse claims once existed between the United States and the State of Georgia in relation to a certain tract of country, between the northern boundary of the Spanish possessions, and what we contended was the southern limit of Georgia. The United States asserting that the country in question was the property of the United States, in their confederate capacity, and the State of Georgia claiming it as hers. Although I have always advocated the claim of that state, it never was on the principle of an incapacity in the United States to acquire territory, or any other which affects the question now before us. It is true, Sir, we appointed commissioners to settle the matters in dispute amicably with Georgia. But, in the mean time, we assumed the jurisdiction, erected a government over the country, and thereby established the principle, that the United States, as such, could acquire territory; the country in question, as we contended, never having been included within the limits of any particular state, and being ceded to the confederacy by the treaty of 1783. But, perhaps, it may be answered, that this acquisition being made anterior to the date of the present constitution, cannot affect any limitation or restriction, which it may have provided in relation to this subject—and that to prove that the old confederation could acquire territory, is not to prove the same capacity in the present system of government. To this I reply, that the constitution contains no such expressed limitation, nor can any be fairly inferred from it: and that if the old confederation—a mere government of states; a loosely connected league; all of whose powers, with many more, are possessed by the present federal government—if this mere alliance of states could rightfully acquire territory in their allied capacity, much more is the existing government competent to make such an acquisition. To me the inference is irresistible.

(To be continued.)

Just Received,

And for sale from on board, at Merchants' Wharf, a quantity of extraordinary fine

BOSTON POTATOES.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchantss Wharf, Nov. 5. d

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman—Enquire of the Printer.

August 1. d

M. EAKIN,

Confectioner, King-Street,

HAS returned to town, and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale every article generally in his line. Also, a variety of choice FRUIT.

Oct. 26. dzw

Twelve Dollars Reward.

LOST on Wednesday the 2d inst. an Alexandria Bank Note of Ten Dollars, and a Check on the Washington Bank for 81 dollars 71 cents, payable to —— —— Cosgrove or order, drawn by Richard Fraser. If found together the above reward will be given on their being restored to the Printer of this paper, or to *George Cox*, King street. If the check should have been found separately Two Dollars reward will be given for it—it is now of no use but to the owner.

Nov. 7. d3t

Alexandria Daily

WEDNESDAY, N

The subscribers acknowledge the receipt of a Bar... R. and W. P. Richardso... for the use of its poor.

And...
Alex...
John...

Alex. Nov. 8, 1803.

Minutes of the Proceedings ... for the Alexandria ...

HOUSE OF REPRESE...
MONDAY, Nove...

Augmentation of Salaries ...

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Sketch of the D...

Mr. Goddard, of Massa... object to the resolution. ... not like this mode of pro... salaries are fixed, why not ... mament? He would not ... whether the salaries were ... much. He saw no reason ... abject so often before the ... it can be shewn, that there ... bable difference of expence ... any definite term, and he ... it would not pass. He ha... ons to the resolution in th... in. His objection was no... limit the term to two years ... legislating in this mode; a... cause was shewn, of a sup... in the expence of living in ... two years, he should vote a...

Mr. R. Griswold had an ... resolution, which was, tha... brace the subject fairly. ... then, undertake to say wh... ance to those officers was t... little—but he thought the s... brought forward in detail. ... passing the resolution in ... of things was precarious. ... consumption was high. A... introduced where the salari... are inserted—and at any ti... it not enough the House co... much they might diminis... compensation was settled, h... be permanent; but it was ... to be legislating on the sub... years.

Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky, ... the resolution. If it was ... for six years, he would not ... His reason was, that the Ho... the matter before them ev... He might vote for it fou... for six. Things, continue ... be cheaper, when the city c... peopled; but living is de... than in Philadelphia.

Mr. Elliot, Vermont. ... presents a single question ... decided in the present state ... other. It was supposed ... were too small, and a ten... passed to encrease them for... the question is, shall we con... years longer. He was m... enormous salaries—yet he ... sordid. As no evidence w... they are too high, he saw ... they should be diminished.

Mr. Newton, of Virginia ... should be read, which wa... Clerk, and which gave—

To the Secretary of State ...
Secretary of the Tr...
Secretary of the Na...
Secretary of War,
Comptroller,
Commissioner of the ...

And to various other officer...

Mr. Newton suggested ... it would be proper to leave ... blank, and when the bill co... House it could be filled up.

Mr. Dawson answered th... now be done.

Mr. R. Griswold though... proper mode of taking up th... Secretary of State, and of... had 5000 dollars each, and ... War, and the Navy, 450... He would put the principa... same footing; he had no ob... a *moderate* compensation.

Mr. J. C. Smith of Con... against taking up the resoluti... ner. He would thank any g... amendment in detail. He h... not the intention of the ...

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

The subscribers acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of a *Barrel of Flour* from R. and W. P. Richardson, of this place, for the use of its poor.

Andrew Jamieson,
Alexander Smith,
John Mandeville.

Alex. Nov. 8, 1803.

Minutes of the Proceedings of Congress taken for the Alexandria Advertiser.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, November 7.

Augmentation of Salaries of Public Officers.

Mr. Dawson presented a resolution, in effect, to continue the salaries of the public officers for two years longer, by filling up the blanks, &c. as heretofore. This resolution was agreed to by the committee of the whole, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Sketch of the Debate.

Mr. Goddard, of Massachusetts, rose to object to the resolution. He said he did not like this mode of proceeding If the salaries are fixed, why not make them permament? He would not say, at present, whether the salaries were too little or too much. He saw no reason for bringing this subject so often before the House, unless it can be shewn, that there may be a probable difference of expence in two years or any definite term, and he therefore hoped it would not pass. He had many objections to the resolution in the state it is now in. His objection was not, altogether, to limit the term to two years—but it went to legislating in this mode; and unless some cause was shewn, of a supposed difference in the expence of living in Washington in two years, he should vote against it.

Mr. R. Griswold had an objection to the resolution, which was, that it did not embrace the subject fairly. He would not, then, undertake to say whether the allowance to those officers was too much or too little—but he thought the subject should be brought forward in detail. At the time of passing the resolution in 1799, the state of things was precarious. Every article of consumption was high. A bill ought to be introduced where the salaries of the officers are inserted—and at any time, if they tho't it not enough the House could add; if too much they might diminish. When the compensation was settled, he hoped it would be permanent; but it was not worth while to be legislating on the subject every two years.

Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky, was in favor of the resolution. If it was brought forward for six years, he would not vote for it—and his reason was, that the House could have the matter before them every two years. He might vote for it four years, but not for six. Things, continued Mr. L. may be cheaper, when the city comes to be more peopled; but living is dearer here now, than in Philadelphia.

Mr. Elliot, Vermont. The resolution presents a single question, which may be decided in the present state as well as any other. It was supposed that the salaries were too small, and a temporary act was passed to encrease them for two years, and the question is, shall we continue them two years longer. He was much opposed to enormous salaries—yet he would not be sordid. As no evidence was adduced that they are too high, he saw no reason why they should be diminished.

Mr. Newton, of Virginia, wished the law should be read, which was done by the Clerk, and which gave—

	Dollars.
To the Secretary of State per ann.	5000
Secretary of the Treasury,	5000
Secretary of the Navy,	4500
Secretary of War,	4500
Comptroller,	3500
Commissioner of the Revenue	3500

And to various other officers smaller sums.

Mr. Newton suggested whether or not, it would be proper to leave the resolution blank, and when the bill comes before the House it could be filled up.

Mr. Dawson answered that it could not now be done.

Mr. R. Griswold thought it was not a proper mode of taking up the subject. The Secretary of State, and of the Treasury, had 5000 dollars each, and the Secretary of War, and the Navy, 4500 dollars each He would put the principal officers on the same footing; he had no objection to allow a *moderate* compensation.

Mr. J. C. Smith of Connecticut, was against taking up the resolution in this manner. He would thank any gentleman for an amendment in detail. He hoped that it was not the intention of the gentleman who brought it forward, to trammel any one in his vote.

Mr. Lowndes, of South-Carolina, was not averse to continue the salaries to the officers; but he thought it was a very improper method in bringing the subject forward. It seems, continued Mr. L. that we must take up the resolution in *gross*, or vote against it. In Philadelphia he knew, when the adoption was made, that a suitable house cost 12 or 15 hundred dollars a year, and that flour was 14 dollars per barrel. At present, in Washington, such a house would not be half that sum, and flour was 6 or 7 dollars per barrel. About the time the salaries were raised some officers spent, not only their salaries but their own money.—He thought they ought to have sufficient to live upon for their services.

Mr. Smilie, of Pennsylvania, did not think the salaries too high, and was willing to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Dana, of Massachusetts. It would seem that this is a subject for popular attention—it is most fair to agree upon a general scale of compensation, and not to suffer the business to be so often before us.—He thought the first allowance too little, & that of 1789 too much. A sure criterion is the rate of insurance, by which we may judge of the value of the articles of life. The business of some of the offices have increased, and some diminished. He did not, therefore, think this a proper mode of bringing the business forward.

Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, said he had but one objection to going into a detail. When the subject was last before the house, it produced an unpleasant discussion. Some officers were said to have too much—another, it was alledged, did not deserve it—and some, it was asserted, did not behave like gentlemen. Some officers may find it necessary to expend the whole of their salaries—and if we reduce one, we must go through the whole. One officer actually declined, because his salary was not sufficient to maintain his family—and now, shall we be parsimonious? It is to avoid unpleasant discussions that he was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Smilie. It is the good policy of all governments to give good salaries to all the officers in order to procure the ablest men. We have reduced our expences by taking off internal taxes; and if we are to reduce the salaries of officers, it is but decent *that we begin with ourselves*. The office of Vice-President has certainly too great a salary attached to it; and that office is the most neglected. This shewed how little was done for money in that office. He did not think that the President would complain at the salaries being continued.

On the question, there were Yeas 53—Noes 55.

This motion being lost, Mr. Dawson moved another resolution in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That provision be made by law, for fixing the salaries of the officers of the several departments of the government."

Agreed to.

Report on the petition of John Taggart, not granted, withdrawn.

Petition of the Inhabitants of Nantucket presented. Referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

TUESDAY, November 8.

Resolution of Sundry inhabitants of New York, stating the grievences they laboured under, and the losses they sustained from the conduct of Collectors of the direct tax, and praying relief.

Referred to a committee of Ways and Means

The following resolution was moved and passed; Resolved, that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be directed to enquire, whether a draw back on duties, ought not to be allowed on loaf sugar, exported from the United States, to foreign ports.

It was observed that the present duty on loaf sugar is nine cents, per lb. and on brown sugar two and an half cents; brown sugar is entitled to a draw back on exportation; but when manufactured it is not. A great deal of sugar is now manufactured in the United States, and a considerable quantity would be exported, if intitled to a drawback.

Petition of the two Western Counties of Indiana, presented and refered to a select committee.

Adjourned.

Beauties of Congress.

Under some such head as this it is proposed during the session of Congress occasionally to note the sage apothegms, elegant crudities, and curious comage, every now and then occurring in the speeches of the ministerial side. In doing this we feel no disposition to deride the weakness of any member who does not of his own accord thrust his weakness into view, or to make any one ridiculous who has modesty enough to keep from making himself so. But if creatures, whom it would be arraigning the wisdom of Providence to suppose are now in their proper sphere, will be eternally exposing themselves to mockery by undertaking a part which Nature never assigned them, there is surely no reason why we should not compensate the public for their encroachment on the "*economies*" of time and per diem by all the diversion and merriment which such objects can afford. It is well indeed if we can treat so deplorable a "*concernment*" in any possible mode of pleasantry: For to think seriously of it, it is really almost enough to make every reflecting American run crazy, when he contemplates the miserable fry which is now nibbling in the deep of power; when he beholds (a sure symptom of the feverish and diseased state of the body politic) in the present leaders of our national legislature men whose names for the most part were scarcely ever mentioned except in the list of Ayes and Nays, and who were scarcely known in Congress when that honorable Assembly was guided and illumined by the genius, the eloquence and wisdom of Federal statesmen; in short, when such persons as Randolph, Dawson, S. Smith, Nicholson, Wright, Claiborne, &c. &c. ad infinitum, are to supply the places of a Ross and Morris, of W. Smith, of Ames, of Harper, of Marshall, of Bayard, of Griswold, &c. &c.

"Oh! *what a fall is there, my countrymen.*" Such a substitution indeed resembles in no small degree the Parisian horde, collected together by Anacharsis Cloots, the great "*orator of the human race*," and clad by him in a variety of opera dresses which he had borrowed for the purpose of their appearing before the National Convention, where he conducted and presented them as the only legitimate representatives and embassadors of every people on earth! And like Anacharsis, our titled patriots, from Mr. Jefferson downwards, seem to entertain the same furious enmity against the language and common sense which they do against the religion and government of our country. The President in every "gestion" and "message" diligently sets them an example of confusion and impropriety, of incoherence and silliness, of an affected, new-fangled and inexplicable jargon; which they as diligently follow without one half of them knowing their own meaning or what they themselves are driving at. For our own part, we delight at this distance, as through a telescope, to see in the Senate House the democratic "meteors play their corufations." —But truly we wonder how Mr. Macon the Speaker can find patience enough to bear with the folly and nonsense of his own party, particularly as we conceive that he is a man of understanding himself, for whose honest and independent conduct in the chair we are happy in an occasion of confessing a considerable respect. True it is that it is no more than his duty to listen and attend: But that he should always be capable of fulfilling his duty in this respect, serves only to enhance his merit in our opinion. For what could be more insufferably tiresome and disgusting to any rational man, than to be obliged to witness and watch the prepposterous behaviour, the perplexities, the frivolous and stupid scenes acted by his own friends during the whole of the last session, which they seem disposed to act over again (we suppose by particular desire) at their present meeting. The other day, for instance Mr. Randolph began to talk something about publishing the *secret* Report concerning the *two millions* appropriated last winter under *closed doors* for the purchase, as it now seems, of New Orleans and the Floridas, which Report he complimented highly as the work of Mr. Nicholson: (By the bye, without much opinion of the Report itself, we know Mr. Nicholson too well to suspect he could be guilty of such a thing, unless his wicked cousin Gallatin indeed aided and abetted the innocent Narcissus.)

Well after Mr. Randolph had talked about it; and Mr. Gregg had talked about it, and Mr. Randolph had answered "his friend from Pennsylvania," and so forth and so forth, behold on Mr. Griswold's mischievously enquiring of the Speaker, "What is the question before the house?"—the speaker, with great naivete replied, "There is no question before the house." When Mr. Randolph rose again, and said, "*There is* a question before the house;"—not withstanding which, Marthew Lyon (the oxen-priced, woolen sword knight of the spittle)—"Saw no difference between the speaker & the gentleman from Virginia," meaning we must apprehend as to their politics; After which the mighty Cæsar Rodney (who has superseded Mr. Bayard!) pronounced an able declaration of war in the words following (to wit) that "he was very *hostile* to closing the doors of that house execpt on important occasions"—Whereupon the doors *were* shut and "closed for a short time"!!!—Such, gentle reader, is the farcical manner in which the national business is transacted, and such is the strange waste of time, by your democratic Congress folks, every upstart of whom is eager to wield "the rod of empire" and assert his pretensions to the office of Prime Minister, until (Gracious Powers!) even Beau Dawson himself has got to be a great man, and can alter and amend the constitution of the United States!—Alas, poor Columbia, "is it come to this!"—Yet we will not weep, nor will we preach, but we will laugh and say, that were we speaker, and such a vapid fellow as this should pounce up and prate and flourish, we could not for the soul of us help thinking at least of Hamlet's reply to the boast of Pollonius in their discourse about the Players.:—

"POLLONIUS. I did enact Julius Cæsar, I was killed i' th' *Capitol*. *Brutus* killed me.

"HAMLET. It was a *brute* part of him, to kill so *Capital a calf* there."

Yet a still more comical gentleman has taken into his head to break silence this session, and try a new character. His name is Clopton (who succeeded Gen. Marshall) and his pleasure seems to consist in speaking so wisely that nobody else shall understand him, even if he understands himself; as thus, (on the subject of amending the Constitution)—"The *adoption* of this *medium* in the *first resort*, and the *adoption* of this *alternative* of a legislative election in the *last resort* were not intended as *disparagements* to the *energy* of that *principle*." There is a flight of gibberish for you! —But he soars as much beyond our sight, as a certain great message maker must frequently do beyond the apprehension, perhaps of Mr. Clopton himself and many of his friends Apropos, it is certainly unlawful in the President to be puzzling any of his dear "Fellow Citizens" of Congress, as he is always doing, by interlarding his communications with a touch of the Heroics. For example how many of the ministerial gentry on an average can be supposed to know what was meant in the late message by—"the bloody Arena." Many of them no doubt are sure what was *not* meant: For we will not deny, for instance, that our own general Smith may have found out after due enquiry, that no such vessel as the "Arena" has ever cleared out of Baltimore;—or that both Mr. Cooke and Mr. Smilie may feel confident that there is no such wild beast on the banks of the Tennessee or the mountains of Pennsylvania;—or that Gen. Heister has never heard of any such survey in all Maryland;—or that Mr. Claiborne never drank of a liquor, called the "Arena" in his "whole course of" drinking;—or that Mr. Dawson did not meet with a lady "Arena" any where in Paris;—or that none of the gentlemen or their comrades equally learned, were ever afflicted with, heard, saw or read of such a distemper in any quarter of the globe as "the bloody Arena." Possessed of this negative knowledge at least, we take the liberty of recommending this precious half dozen to Congress, together with as many more as they please, to form a committee not merely for the purpose of enquiring into this affair, but to be a standing committee for all matters of the same sort in future;—the expense to be borne by the President himself, since whoever does an unlawful act is answerable for all the immediate consequences of that act.

(Fred. Her.)

For BOSTON,

The Sch'r FRIENDSHIP,
LEVI SOUL, Master;
burthen 1000 barrels. For Freight or Passage apply to
John G. Ladd.
Nov 9. d

PHILIP WANTON

Informs his Friends that by the several arrivals from Europe, he has received an
Extensive assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Coach Furniture, &c.
Which are opened for Sale at his Store in Prince-Street; orders from his customers in the country will be attended to.
11th Mo. 9 eo3w

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the WEST INDIES,
The fast sailing sch'r
TRIUMPH,
burthen 600 barrels; now in complete order to take in a cargo. For terms apply to the master on board at Irwin's wharf, or to
David Wilson Scott.
Nov. 8. d3t

BOLTS, NAILS and SPIKES,
May be had as usual,
At M'CALL's FACTORY,
Royal Street.
All kinds of IRON WORK executed on the shortest notice.
Nov. 8. d6t

PATENT SHOT
Assorted, from BB a No. 5—best English Gunpowder F and FF.
20,000 lbs. Green Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
10 pipes fine old Port Wine,
30 hhds. and qr. casks Catalonia,
30 qr. casks choice Sherry,
20 do. Lisbon of a superior quality,
10 pipes London particular Madeira,
20 qr. casks rich Malaga,
And a general assortment of Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries offered for sale by
R. B. Jamesson.
Oct. 26. eo1m.

FOR SALE,
A likely, healthy, young Negro Man of unexceptionable character. Apply to the Printer.
Nov. 5. d

HUGH SMITH
Has received by the Ann, the United States, and the Orion, from Liverpool,
A complete assortment of Queen's Ware,
and can now supply country merchants on the shortest notice. Has also received a number of well
ASSORTED CRATES,
in excellent condition.——Has for sale as usual
China and Glass Ware.
Likewise for sale, Pipes by the box, Crowley Steel, New Castle Grindstones.
Oct. 29. d6t eo

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received, from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicin Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christiana-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent heumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Benezerger Foron, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching of the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—*by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased half in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and carried such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, Yorktown, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mercurious but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVERRIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

Little River Turnpike Company.

THE subscriber has to request delinquents to the above company, to make immediate payment to him, Mr. *William Hartshorne* having resigned the office of Treasurer.

Chas. Page, *Treasurer.*

Oct. 31. law3w

PRIVATE applications having proved fruitless, I now call publicly on William Triplett, (the inspector of tobacco at Colchester) to pay me seventeen dollars and thirty cents, which he has long ago received for a hogshead of tobacco he sold and applied to his own use, and has promised several times to pay, asserting each time that he had money either at home, at the Occoquan Mills, or in Alexandria. But all his imaginary funds have failed, and all his promises are broken. When Peter Coulter was presented with the tobacco note, he immediately paid one half of it, and referred to his brother inspector for payment of the other moiety, who has offered no other coin but broken promises. Had he confessed the truth at first, that he was without money, and promised to pay as soon as he could, I should have believed him, and probably not said a word to him on the subject from that day to this. But his pride and self-importance would not allow him to make such a confession, and when shuffling and false promises could no longer avail him, he had recourse to ill manners and insult.

If payment is not very shortly made, I must drag the little great man into a court of justice on his four assumpsits, where his conduct will be properly exposed with costs of suit. The above-mentioned facts will be substantiated by the evidence of Wm. Hukins, Thos. Barrott, Lee Massey, jun. and Peter Coulter.

Lee Massey.

Oct. 30. (N. 3) d1w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th of July, a negro man named

MOSES.

he is a tall boney man, about 6 feet high, not very fleshy, has a remarkable scar across the middle of his nose, his hair long and strait for that of a Negro, though not tied. He has been several times seen sculking about Alexandria Any person who will deliver me the said Negro, or secure him and give me information thereof, shall receive the above reward.

AUG: J. SMITH.

Fairfax County, Aug. 3. eo

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday the 14th inst. an apprentice boy to the Coopers trade, named MICHAEL FOLEY, between 18 and 19 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, dark straight hair, and has a remarkable down east sheepish look. Being born in the west of Ireland he will be easily discovered by his dialect. Had on when he absconded, a nankeen upper jacket, thickset waistcoat, new ticklenburg trowsers and a new wool hat, but took other clothes with him. It is supposed he has gone towards Baltimore. If taken up 20 miles from Alexandria I will pay 15 dollars, and if more than 50 miles 20 dollars reward and all reasonable charges.

CHAS. JAMIESON.

August 15. d2teo

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the said County, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Margaret Wilson, late of the said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty seventh day of July next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded the benefit of the said estate.

WILLIAM WIGGINS,

Administrator with the Will annexed, of Margaret Wilson.

August 1. law12t.

The Sale

of the property advertised on the 18th of August last by us, in pursuance of the decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, at the last June term of the said court, and in pursuance of the last will and testament of Lewis Hipkins, deceased, to take place on this day at the house of Francis Daniel, at the Little Falls of the Potomac, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday the 12th day of November next, at which place and on which day, if fair, if not the next fair day, will positively be sold by us, at public auction, to the highest bidder for ready money,

The following Property, viz.

One undivided third part of 207 acres of Land, in the said district, near the said Little Falls, upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair of French burr mill stones, and every necessary and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour to the best advantage; also a brewery and distillery, miller's house, a brewer and distiller's house and sundry other improvements, This property will be shewn to any person who may incline to purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel, at any time before the sale.

A tract of Land in Fairfax county, about three miles from the said Little Falls, containing 207 acres, upon which is a dwelling house, in which Mrs. Susan Wren lives, and sundry other improvements; about two thirds of this land are cleared, and the remainder in wood; it is good farming land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it, will shew this land to any person or persons who may incline to purchase it, at any time previous to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow of the said Lewis Hipkins, has a right of dower in the aforesaid property. ☞ The sale will commence at twelve o'clock.

Philip R. Fendall,
Robert Young,
William Waters, } *Ex'tors.*

Sept. 29. d

The Subscriber

having made every exertion within his power for two years past to procure the means of discharging the debts due from the estate devised to him by his father, without being able to effect it, and now finding the estate under considerable embarrassment, hath come to a determination to offer the whole personal property for sale, viz.

About 20 likely Negroes

of both sexes and various ages, amongst which are a good carpenter and blacksmith, about 100 head of horned cattle, consisting of milch cows, steers and work oxen, a number of horses, mares and colts, some of them remarkably fine, three likely mules, and a variety of plantation utensils, &c.

The sale will commence at Salisbury on Thursday the 8th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

Twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums above 20 dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; creditors of the said estate will be allowed to purchase to the amount of their claims, previously settled and acknowledged by me to be just and interest abated them.

Charles I. Love,

Executor of Samuel Love, deceased.

Salisbury, Oct. 31. d

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ff.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

John Potts, Complainant,
AGAINST
Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanen, Jas. Hobkirk and Robt. Buchanon Dunlop, merchants and partners under the firm of Findley, Bannatyne & Co. and Wm. Wilson, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno. Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, Jas. Hobkirk and Rob. Buchanon Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlop are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants, Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlap do appear here on the first day of November court next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendant Wm. Wilson, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk and Robert Buchanon Dunlop until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk

S 20. d2m

FOR SALE,

Bills of Exchange on London.

Wm. HODGSON.

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S. SNOWDEN.